

The Law Faculty Presents . . .



Fourth Year An Innovation

Combine Practical Training Trial Court With Evening Lectures In Action

By DEAN W. C. J. MEREDITH, Q.C.

By an amendment to the Bar Act in 1947 provision was made for the addition of a year of practical training to the three year academic course in the law schools of McGill, Laval and University of Montreal. In the following year a curriculum for each of the four years was compiled by the General Council of the Bar, and the Fourth Year went into operation in Oct., 1951.

While the subjects to be covered in the Fourth Year are common to all three universities, the methods of instruction vary in several respects. Bearing in mind that the course calls for practical training, McGill decided that students should spend the mornings in approved legal offices to which each of them was assigned at the beginning of the academic year. On four afternoons a week they return to the University for drafting and other "homework," and in the late afternoons and evenings they are divided into seminars for instruction by practising attorneys.

To conduct these seminars twenty-six well-known lawyers were appointed—all specially qualified in their respective fields. In addition, students are given practice in preparing and presenting legal arguments in a dummy Court in the Faculty, and are now engaged in the preliminary stages of a mock trial involving important questions of a medico-legal nature. For the success of this training (and I believe it already has proved successful) we are sincerely grateful to members of the Montreal Bar whose co-operation both in the offices and at the University has been splendid.

PRACTICAL TRAINING
The layman may find it difficult to believe that hitherto it has been possible for a student to obtain a diploma to practice law without having had any practical training or experience whatever. Such a state of affairs is unthinkable in Medicine, and if it was not as serious in Law, it was certainly unsatisfactory. Under the present system students not only have a practical training in legal offices (including both office work and attendance at Court, etc.), but also have the benefit of instruction in small groups by practising lawyers with whom they may freely discuss their problems.

There can be little doubt, therefore, that these students should be superior to their predecessors whose training was almost entirely academic and who went ill-equipped into the rough and tumble of practice, relying upon "thers to guide them. Indeed it is significant that several applications to attend Fourth Year seminars have been received from graduate lawyers. It was considered necessary to refuse such applications in order to confine the classes to reasonably small dimensions.

BRIEFS PRESENTED
It is important to mention that as the Fourth Year was about to go into operation, meetings were held at McGill's suggestion with representatives of the other two universities and with members of the Bar Council and of the Bar Examination Board. The purpose of those meetings was to discuss the curriculum (twice amended since 1946) and to ensure that all three universities would work more or

less along the same lines, although their methods of instruction might differ.
At one of those meetings the University of Montreal and McGill presented almost identical briefs turgling inter alia that the third year Bar examination should be abolished and that the Bar should accept the Third Year university examination as a sufficient qualification for a student to proceed to the Fourth Year. If that suggestion had been adopted (unfortunately it was not) there would be but one Bar examination at the end of the Fourth Year, which would be restricted to practical matters.

I am hopeful that the authorities eventually will see fit to make this change which would still give the Bar the final say as to whether or not a candidate is qualified to practise, but would eliminate a third year Bar examination which, in view of the four year system appears altogether unnecessary.

PLAN PRAISED
The McGill Fourth Year plan has been followed with interest (continued on page 6)



Dean W. C. J. Meredith, Q.C. . . . Presiding Judge

The Problems of Planning An Organised Law Course

By PROF. C. S. LEMESURIER

In considering the purpose of a Law School and its contributions to the life of the community, we must first determine the role that the Bar as a group and the lawyer as an individual play in society as well as the value of legal education as a preparation for business, the civil service and political life.

The Bar should provide leadership in legal reform and trained skills in the drafting of legislation as well as an understanding of the limits of law enforcement. It is obvious that these calls on the profession require more than a knowledge of legal rules. They demand a wide understanding of social needs and of the way in which law functions in society.

In turning to law as a preparation for public life and for business the lawyer requires the same basic understanding of the whole field of law as the general practitioner, but with a very different emphasis. To the business man or civil servant the problems arising from marriage or disputes about the renting of a house have relatively little importance, but he does need an understanding of the govern-

This is McGill's Practice Court, shown by the Peter Hall Photo above.

As part of the Fourth Year plan, the students are taking part in a Mock Trial. The case is an interesting one and involves many preliminary proceedings in the "Practice Court." The class has been divided into four groups, each group representing one of the parties involved in the case and W. C. J. Meredith, Dean of the law faculty and a practising lawyer for 23 years is the presiding judge at the trial.

The case is one of interest since it was an actual case concerning a minor who was admitted to a hospital for an emergency operation. During the course of the operation the boy developed surgical shock, and was later placed under a hospital baker. While undergoing this treatment the patient suffered burns, and was forced to remain in hospital for a longer period than may have been necessary had he not suffered this damage.

The boy being a minor, his father took action against the hospital, against the doctor, and against the special nurse who was looking after the boy at the time of the accident. The four groups of students are representing: (a) the father, (b) the hospital, (c) the doctor and (d) the nurse.

At the time of writing a writ has been issued. Appearances have been made by the Defendants, various motions have been argued—judgment being rendered by the Dean as Judge of the Practice Court—and other preliminary proceedings have been taken prior to the final hearing of the case. A jury composed of students of the Law Faculty will be subpoenaed, and it is hoped that the trial will take place at an early date.

The Criminal law of Canada, like that of the United States, is derived from the Common law of England. Offences ranging from capital crimes to minor violations are similarly defined in their jurisdiction and in ours; the essential elements to be proved to establish the commission of any particular crime are, generally, the same here and in their country, as are various grounds of defence, justification and excuse upon which an alleged offender may rely.

In both countries the rules and laws of procedure—the mode of beginning and conducting the trial and the course to be followed after conviction and sentence, or, as the case may be, after acquittal—have the same aim: to bring about justice speedily and efficiently, to prevent the miscarriage of justice.

FOOTBALL
But in their approach to that goal, our friendly neighbors have "stolen the show," for our laws of criminal procedure—placed beside the American procedural rules—remind an old Rugby fan of the duller, tougher game of helmetless, long-haired gridgers, locked-lines and four-man bucks in contrast with the exciting aerial attack, interference and more open play of the modern contest, although—just as some of our procedural laws have advantages over their rules—the enforcement of the old tackle regulation of "below the shoulders and above the knees" was more conducive to preservation of life and protection of limb than the referee's toleration of the current strangle leap!

Our provisions of Criminal

Air Law Growth McGill Plays Leading Role In International Field

In the spring of 1951 McGill announced the establishment in its Faculty of Law of the new Institute of International Air Law. On Oct. 1, 1951 the Institute opened its first session attended by graduates of universities in Canada, China, Egypt, Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary and the United States of America.

The announced purpose of the Institute was to provide facilities for advanced study in international air law for qualified law graduates, and also to provide an academic organization for fundamental research in a field that has already obtained worldwide importance. The academic work being done at the Institute indicates that both of these purposes are being fulfilled.

Courses in the first term included the history of International Transport Law and Public International Air Law, given by the Director of the Institute. In the second term a course is being given by Dr. E. Pepin, Chief of the Legal section of the International Civil Aviation Organization, on International Air Regulation.

Courses on Private International Air Law, including questions as to the liability of carriers under general law and under the Warsaw and Rome Conventions, are being given by the Director and by Dr. J. G. Cazdik, lecturer in Roman Law at McGill and Secretary of the Legal Committee of the International Air Transport Association. All of these lectures are given as seminars, providing an opportunity for round-table discussion of the principles at issue.

ORIGINAL RESEARCH
Considered of equal importance to these formal courses of study is the program for original research which has been undertaken. During the first term four study groups were organized to discuss (1) the extent of national sovereignty of a country in the areas of space above and beyond the airspace—a question already posed by present high altitude rocket flight; (2) the extent of national airspace rights in various areas such as over international canals, over the frozen seas

in the Arctic, and over areas of the high seas adjacent to national shores but beyond the "three mile limit"; (3) the extent of the rights of a nation to reserve for its own aircraft air traffic between points in its territory; and (4) conflicts that exist in the competence and jurisdiction of courts in the case of crimes committed on board and aircraft when the flag of the aircraft is not that of the state flown over.

AIR LAW RULES IN WARTIME
During the spring term research projects are under way as to (1) whether any rules of international air law exist in time of war and, if so, what; (2) problems involved in making an airway bill or other



Professor J. C. Cooper . . . Air Law Director

document used in the carriage of cargo negotiable so that it can be handled through banks as sea shipping bills of lading have been for years; and (3) problems arising as to liability to passengers and shippers in the case of charter of commercial aircraft. It is hoped that these research projects will add to the simplification of worldwide air law questions.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS
Applicants for admission to the course leading to the degree of Master of Law (LL.M.) must hold a law degree. Those possessing a (continued on page 2)

Our Code Of French Origin

By PROF. LOUIS BAUDOUIN

The contention that the Quebec Civil Code is a copy of the Napoleonic Code is prevalent in Canada, the United States and in Europe. It is true that the Quebec codification has the same style of presentation as the Napoleonic Code. We find the same books, titles, chapters and divisions concerning the same problems which is after all natural because of the common French and Roman origin of the two codes.

Despite this apparent similarity it is worth being noted that the Quebec Code has devoted a fourth book to Commercial Law, whereas the French Civil Code does not comprise such rules. In France these rules have been the object of a commercial codification.

It is indeed true that the Quebec codifiers took Napoleon's Code as a model, at least as far as pattern is concerned. It is true also to contend that on the whole the Quebec texts of the Civil Code have been elaborated the same way because, up to a certain degree, the same juridical thoughts and problems were envisaged.

NEED TO CODIFY
The need to codify civil and property rights in the Province of Quebec in 1866, the result of a mind full of prospective plans, logic and even beauty in the case it builds, is the same here as in France. The reasons for this codification in the Province of Quebec were primarily historical.

In 1866 due to the extreme confusion of the innumerable juridical sources owing to the settlement of French people, and after the Accession, of the English people, the codifiers had to create a general pattern for property and civil rights.

When the French first settled in this country they brought different French customs with them (for instance customs of Paris, of Normandy and so on) and it is only in the Charter of the One Hundred Associates that the custom of Paris was officially introduced in this country. The juridical habits of the French people became "Canadianized" and ceased to "have a pure (continued on page 2)

Canada's Growth International Responsibility Develops With Statehood

By MAXWELL COHEN

The story of Canada's growth as an independent state and a participant in international policy-making is a commentary on the time lag that seems so often to operate between the social readiness for a political situation, the political decision that makes a conventional practice out of a previously undefined social aim, and the legal institution that formalizes that political decision.

When Sir Robert Borden signed the Treaty of Versailles he was crystallizing in a very clear way the long process of achieving in-

amending power for revising the BNA Act itself remained where it always had been—in the Imperial Parliament.

But national self-consciousness, personalized in part by Mr. King's own vibrant sense of nationality, led to an independent Canadian Declaration of War; and with this symbolic act and the great responsibilities that war brought to Canada, it was evident that, with no lessening of Commonwealth sentiment, the Canadian nation was determined to have the legal and political forms that matched the reality of its responsibilities in decision-making. The post-war years have now brought this evolution toward its natural conclusion. Appeals to the Judicial Committee have been abolished. The constitution-amending process will one day find its place entirely within the legislatures of the Federal and local governments. The resounding yet imperial connotations of "Dominion" are yielding to an abrupt but emphatic "Canada"—a Canada with her own Queen and a native Governor-General who shall have no more or less discretion to refuse ministerial advice than the Sovereign herself.

UNITED STATES EXAMPLE
Institutionally, therefore, only the treaty-making power stands in the way of complete international fulfillment. It cannot be long, however, before some formula is devised to permit the Kingdom of Canada power to not only promise but to implement within Canada whatever obligations she may undertake abroad. And here Canadians will do well to observe the experience under the Constitution of the United States. For the treaty-making authority of the President and Senate—with self-executing treaties permitted, thereby not requiring congressional implementation—has resulted in a variety of matters coming under Federal control even though such subjects may have been within the specific or residue power of the States. It very well may be that for the efficient execution at home of Canadian obligations abroad the Provinces may have to recognize and accept occasional encroachments on their jurisdiction for the good of all. Certainly the proposal of parallel supplementary provincial legislation suggests a cumbersome process that does not assure either ready action or uniformity. The time already is ripe for national debate and formulation.

Canada A Nation
Behind all of this institutional development of the last two generations lie the deeper Canadian realities. The ever-present economic, ethnic and geographic tensions (continued on page 2)



Professor Maxwell Cohen . . . UN Counsel

international status for Canada which was the other side of a coin whose domestic half spelled responsible government and increasing autonomy.

Mr. Mackenzie King's management of the Chanak affair, Canada's participation in the work of the League, and other international agencies, the spreading of Canadian missions abroad, the Byng incident, the Imperial Conferences of 1926 and 1930, the Statute of Westminster, the abolition of criminal appeals to the Judicial Committee, all brought Canada to the opening days of the Second World War, with much of the machinery of a truly independent state.

Colonial Corda
There were of course, some red threads of the colonial cord still trailing to misrepresent identity and inhibit action. The notion of "Dominion" persisted in the documents. The Privy Council was the court of last resort in all but criminal appeals. The reserve powers of the Governor-General were still somewhat in doubt—the Byng crisis notwithstanding. Most important of all, treaty-making under the British North America Act still prevented Federal implementation where the subject might come within the matters listed in Section 92, while, at the same time the

Football: Past and Present American and Canadian Criminal Procedure

By JOHN E. CRANKSHAW, Q.C.

The Criminal law of Canada, like that of the United States, is derived from the Common law of England. Offences ranging from capital crimes to minor violations are similarly defined in their jurisdiction and in ours; the essential elements to be proved to establish the commission of any particular crime are, generally, the same here and in their country, as are various grounds of defence, justification and excuse upon which an alleged offender may rely.

In both countries the rules and laws of procedure—the mode of beginning and conducting the trial and the course to be followed after conviction and sentence, or, as the case may be, after acquittal—have the same aim: to bring about justice speedily and efficiently, to prevent the miscarriage of justice.

FOOTBALL
But in their approach to that goal, our friendly neighbors have "stolen the show," for our laws of criminal procedure—placed beside the American procedural rules—remind an old Rugby fan of the duller, tougher game of helmetless, long-haired gridgers, locked-lines and four-man bucks in contrast with the exciting aerial attack, interference and more open play of the modern contest, although—just as some of our procedural laws have advantages over their rules—the enforcement of the old tackle regulation of "below the shoulders and above the knees" was more conducive to preservation of life and protection of limb than the referee's toleration of the current strangle leap!

U.S. CODE
This condition compares most unfavourably with the situation in the United States where its Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure have been in force since 1946. These Rules were adopted after 4 years of intensive study, debate and consideration by an advisory committee of experts—headed by Dean Vanderbilt—who secured opinion and criticism of the Bench and Bar throughout the country. The Committee's work culminating in an 11th draft which now has the force of law.

Although their Rules and our sections on procedure are both designed to maintain in criminal matters the general principles of justice based on the English Common law, their Rules are a mere 60 in number while we suffer under the weight of 565 sections on procedure.

Their Rules state the procedure simply, clearly and briefly, "ex-

pressing much in little."

Our sections to a great extent are long and intricately phrased—the joy of the defence barrister, the distress of the Crown attorney, the confusion of the law student, and sometimes of their lecturer.

The United States Rules set forth within their scope the following proceedings, among others:

(a) Preliminary proceedings, including the Complaint, Warrant or Summons, Issuance, Form, Execution, Service, Return thereof (Rules 3 to 5; compare our sections 646 to 704);

(b) Indictment and Information, Particulars, Amendments, the Grand Jury, Challenges, Motions to Dismiss, Joinder of Offences and of Defendants, Arraignment, Pleas, Preparation for Trial, Venue, Trial, Judgment and Sentence, New Trial, Arrest of Judgment (Rules 6 to 36. The same subjects cover 172 sections in our Code.)

(c) Appeal and Certiorari (Rules 37, 38 and 39). Our provisions relating to an appeal to a "Court of Appeal" cover twelve sections; and provisions with reference to certiorari, some of which also deal with habeas corpus, are contained in seven additional sections.

While the Rules themselves are bound to result in a certain body of conflicting judicial opinions, they certainly will eliminate a large percentage of the complications and confusion which have prevailed in the past, because they render obsolete all such opinions and decisions as are not in conformity (continued on page 2)

Ladies in Law Humanize The Male's Profession

By ROSA GUALTIERI

Men in the legal profession and the lay public in general regard women lawyers from three different viewpoints. At one extreme are those who hold that women have no place at all in the field of law. Somewhat progressed are those who claim that women have a restricted role in that field limited to such matters as domestic relations and juvenile delinquency. At the other extreme are those who hold that women have, or ought to have, a place in the legal profession equal to that of their confreres.

There are many strong reasons to justify the latter viewpoint. The intellectual average of a woman is fully equal to that of a man. The law itself, insofar as single women are concerned, assumes this equality of intellect, for, by and large, single adult women are subject to the same rights and the same duties as men. It is only when she marries that, in Quebec at least, she suddenly becomes incapacitated as to contracting, alienating and disposing of her property, presumably to give her husband an authority

which the law—written by men—assumes he ought to have.

In the field of law, women can inculcate into the mind of the lay public the medical idea of service—service to those sick in heart, mind or soul. That they can do this more effectively than men is not due to the fact that they are better. Rather it is due to the fact that the circumstances under which they enter the study of law, and later the practice of law, are, as a rule, different from those of their confreres. Men enter the field of law for many reasons, but, primarily, to make good, financially speaking, and, if possible, to gain a few laurels. Women, on the other hand, who enter the study of law, knowing as they do the tremendous odds they must face in what is still primarily a man's field can do so only if, in addition to motives of personal glory, they are motivated by a keen interest in, and a desire to serve humanity.

Even if we are to grant that the possibility of marriage with the subsequent family responsibilities, may make the employment of a woman (continued on page 2)

McGill Daily

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NEWS

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McGill Faces the Challenge

One of the functions of Law in an age of social and political change is to preserve what is best from the past, and to carry on the process of balancing conflicting interests by adapting laws to meet new social and political needs.

Using a phrase from the Institutes, Bracton, one of the five great names in English law, insists that lawyers "are the ministers at the court of justice and feed its sacred flame." That claim is not too high when the profession lives up to the finest ideals of its long tradition.

What concerns us most today is the future which lies before us, the voyage upon which we in this generation are now embarking. We are standing on the threshold of a new age, an age of changing values, changing institutions and changing ways. In such a period "the ministers at the court of justice" are likely to play an important part on the stage. If they play it wisely they can contribute much to the progress and welfare of mankind, but the years ahead will demand knowledge and wisdom of a high order.

At no other time have the Faculty of Law and the legal profession faced a greater challenge than that which confronts them today in regard to the preservation of human liberties and maintenance of those individual freedoms which are so much a part of our great democratic tradition.

In presenting this special Law issue, we feel that the McGill Law Faculty is accepting this challenge with a realistic recognition of its responsibility, and taking constructive measures to prepare others to take their place in society imbued with those same high ideals and conditioned by their training to become useful citizens.

Attempts to extend the field of learning have resulted in the establishment of an Institute of International Air Law and the provision of practical training by the Fourth Year plan which is now in its first year of operation.

By an amendment to the Bar Act in 1947, provision was made for the addition of a year of practical training to the three year academic

course in the law schools of McGill, Laval and University of Montreal. Exemplifying the magnitude of the programme developed to meet this need, twenty-six well-known lawyers, all specially qualified in their respective fields, have been appointed to conduct the seminars, and a mock trial, the first of its kind in law schools in Canada, is now under way under the able direction of W. C. J. Meredith, Q.C., Dean of the Faculty of Law, and a practising member of the Bar for twenty-three years.

In keeping with the fact that Montreal today is the virtual seat of world civil aviation, McGill has seen fit to establish a unique Institute devoted to the study of International Air Law.

Headquarters of both the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) are established in Montreal. With the co-operation of both ICAO and IATA students at the Institute have the privilege of witnessing the day to day procedure employed in adopting regulations and defining rules, the function of ICAO being the development of air regulations and standards.

The committee has attempted in this issue to show the role of law in a changing society, its development and its adaptation to meet new needs, and the creative part that McGill's Faculty of Law is playing in this dynamic process.

Scientific progress in the last half century has created new problems which cannot be settled on a purely national basis—this issue stresses the need for international thinking.

Finally I would like to express thanks and appreciation to the members of the Special Committee, to the members of the teaching staff, to those students who so generously agreed to contribute articles, and to Mrs. O'Neill and Miss Tobin, Secretaries of the Law Faculty. In addition, we are grateful to the members of the Managing Board of the Daily who have helped to make this special issue possible.

A. O.

Notes on Contributors

For the benefit of the readers the following brief biographical notes on the contributors are submitted: W. C. J. Meredith, Q.C. Dean of the Faculty of Law since 1950, he received his B.A. and M.A. at Cambridge, and also his Law Tripos (Hons.) at the same university. He was in active court practice for 23 years having been called to the Bar in 1927. He still carries on a limited amount of legal practice. Author of "Insanity as a Criminal Defence" (1931) and "Civil Law on Automobile Accidents" (1940), he has contributed numerous articles to legal journals.

He was appointed Assistant Special Federal Crown Prosecutor in the conspiracy case against Fred Rose, M.P., and acted in that capacity both in the trial and in the Court of Appeal. He is a member of the Council for the Survey of the Legal Profession in Canada and of the Canadian Bar Association. Dean Meredith was also a member of the Instructional Staff of McGill C.O.T.C. during World War II. He is presently a director of the Canada and Dominion Sugar Co. Ltd., and of the Provincial Transport Co. Ltd., and director and trustee of Bishop's University.

John Cobb Cooper is the Director of the Institute of International Air Law. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States; legal consultant, International Air Transport Association, Montreal. He was President, Florida State Bar Association, 1931; a member of the Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, 1946-1951; Vice-President Pan-American Airways, 1934-1946. He is the author of several international air law publications and a member of various Air Law Committees.

Louis Baudouin obtained his degrees from the Faculty of Paris, and which consist of: Dr. of Public and Private International Law; Dr. of Private Civil Law; Dr. of Private International Law; Dr. of Commercial Law; was Master of Conferences of the Faculties of Law in Paris, i.e., the Faculties of Law of all the universities in Paris. He taught in the Faculty of Law, Strasbourg (1929-32) and in the

Faculty of Law, University of Paris (1939-46). From 1932-1937 he was Attorney General of the Courts of Amiens, and in 1937 was elected Assistant Attorney General in Paris. He has been Professor of Civil Law at McGill since 1946. Maxwell Cohen, Professor of Law, is Secretary of the Faculty. A member of the Bars of Manitoba and Quebec he obtained Law Degrees from Manitoba, Northwestern and Harvard. He has variously served as a member of the staff of the Combines Investigation Commission and in the early stages of the Second War served with the Department of Munitions and Supply. The Canadian Army availed itself of his services between 1942-1946, which assignment he left with the rank of major, coming to McGill in 1946. He was most recently adviser to the Director General of the Technical Assistance Administration of the U.N.

John E. Crankshaw, Q.C., served with the R.C.N.V.R. as between 1914-1918. He received his B.C.L. from McGill in 1920 and was admitted to the Bar the same year. Mr. Crankshaw served as Secretary of the Bar of Montreal, 1929-30; Senior Crown Prosecutor, Montreal, and Counsel to Securities Branch of Attorney-General's Department, 1936-39. He is editor of Crankshaw's Annotated Criminal Code, 5th ed. 1924, 6th edition 1935. He was appointed lecturer in Criminal Procedure at McGill in 1950.

C. S. LeMesurier, Q.C., Professor of Civil Law, was admitted to the Quebec Bar in 1912. He served in World War I, and subsequently became a member of the firm of Fleet, Phelan, Fleet and LeMesurier. He remained in private practice until 1923, at which time he became associated with the Faculty of Law. Appointed Dean in 1936 he held that post until 1949. Last summer he received an honorary Doctor of Laws from the University of Edinburgh. He is the author of several articles on Marriage Laws of Quebec.

Rosa Gualtieri received both her B.A. and B.C.L. degrees from McGill. She is the only woman attending fourth year law.

Canada's Growth—p. 1

Within Canada, the shift from power to sentiment that marks the evolving commonwealth tie, the cultural and economic impact of, and intertwining with, the United States—these were the main ingredients which, with the pervading spirit of modern nationalism as a catalytic agent, permitted the moulding of a very modern Anglo-French constitutional monarchy in North America. In the Twenties and Thirties, the Commonwealth link and the role of Canada as a producer and exporter of primary products—always at the mercy of unpredictable terms of trade—were the preeminent external concerns. At the same time the sense of Canadian nationality was mounting. Leadership in cultural awareness was largely in Quebec, while political leadership was found in a mixture of French and English speaking intellectuals and politicians in Quebec and Western Canada who more often than not had inspirational ties to men like Robert Borden, Henri Bourassa, John Diefenbaker, Mackenzie King, Oscar Skelton and a few other striking personalities. Canadian prose, poetry and painting, Canadian music, interest in Canadian history and folk ways, all showed vigorous sprouts ready for quick growth and hardy blossoms to fit them for competing with the richer, attracting culture to the South.

There was, however, in this period a reluctance to undertake serious international obligations. Canada's political horizon internationally did not go much beyond North America and the Atlantic, its political interests were regional, its attitude passive. Mr. King both reflected and helped to mould this combination of modesty, naïveté and inhibition in policy and action. Nevertheless there was, intellectually, much curiosity about the world and its doings.

CANADA AT WAR
But the 'Forties catapulted Canada into more than alliances and war. It brought about great changes in the degree of Canadian responsibility for international policy-making for war and for peace. It magnified out of all expectation the size of her potential as a military ally and an industrial resource. It created a new sense of international political participation, of the right to share in the major decision-making machinery of states. With a reserve of highly competent civil servants and experienced politicians, Canada since 1946 has been able to take on the role of being able to take on without necessarily being a Great Power. In the United Nations and the specialized agencies, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, it has made distinctive contributions in the earnestness of its in-

terest as well as in the size of its material contributions to the various international activities of these and other agencies.

If there have been shortcomings they seem to lie in the spirit expressed often in such Canadian activity. For somehow there is a suggestion of too little depth of feeling, too little enthusiasm or color in Canadian methods and often too little conviction in Canadian ends. Doubtless this results from a leadership that is sane and wary, so wary that for example Canada has occasionally "abstained" from voting in the United Nations on important but embarrassing issues when a degree more of uninhibited conviction might have led to a clear "yes" or "no." But in a world and generation chronically upset by ideological eruptions, by anarchy or tyranny masquerading as moral or national fervor, perhaps the restrained realism of most Canadian policies and behaviour, at home and abroad, is to be welcomed.

LITTLE INTEREST
On some great issues Canada seems to have too little interest at least in terms of public debate and official statements, e.g. the future of Germany Middle East problems, and the Pacific Alliance. But in NATO, in the United Nations and the Specialized Agencies, in the Technical Assistance and Colombo Plan programmes, in the field of atomic energy and armaments control, here is a small but fortunate people playing a role that it could never have imagined for itself a dozen years ago when its deepest preoccupations were with the depression and the maladjustments of Canadian Federation. As the second greatest of Her Majesty's Kingdoms Canada may play an even larger world role as her industrial strength and political experience are supported by proper legal forms, and more important, supported by a national willingness to accept the responsibilities of a society blessed with skills and resources, its North American clan a challenge to the distemper of the times.

Sun and Aurora Astronomy Topic

"The Sun and Aurora Borealis" will be the topic of Dr. C. W. Gartlein, Professor of Physics at Cornell University, who will address the Montreal Centre of the Royal Astronomical Society on Thursday. The meeting will be held in the Physics Building at 8.15. Dr. Gartlein will discuss his own research in this field, and will also deal with the work of amateurs. A director of the National Geographic Society, Dr. Gartlein has also been director of a joint research project of Cornell University.

Air Law—p. 1

working knowledge of both English and French will have preference. While the course of study is normally two years, full time students whose work is found satisfactory during the first year of residence may be permitted, even though not in residence, to offer a thesis on an approved subject within the field of the Institute's work. Upon approval of this thesis the candidate will receive the degree.

Since 1945 Montreal has been the world capital of civil aviation. It is the seat of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the intergovernmental body charged with the development of worldwide aviation regulations and standards. It is also the seat of the head office of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), whose members include a large majority of the air transport enterprises of the world. It was therefore fitting that Montreal should become the seat of the first academic organization devoted solely to the study of international air law.

In the progress of its work the Institute has the advantage of the advice of a distinguished committee, whose membership emphasizes the essentially international character of the questions and problems under consideration. This committee now includes the following well-known men in the field of international civil aviation:

Mr. John P. Baldwin, Chairman, Air Transport Board of Canada; Major K. M. Beaumont, C.B.E., D.S.O., Member for the United Kingdom, Legal Committee of ICAO; Mr. Andre Garneau, Avocat a la Cour d'Appel, Paris, and Member for France of the Legal Committee of ICAO; Sir William P. Hildred, Director General, IATA; Dr. Luis Machado, Ambassador of Cuba to the United States of America; Mr. Emory T. Nunneley, Jr., General Counsel, U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board, and Member of the Legal Committee of ICAO; Dr. Edward P. Warner, President of the Council of ICAO; Mr. Richard O. Wilberforce, Member for the United Kingdom, Legal Committee of ICAO.

Due to a typographical error the name of Doug Crawford was unavoidably left off the second part of the article titled "Cancelling The Carnival"—II printed in the editorial columns of The Daily. The article began with the words "under criticism has been revealed" and ended with "we should look forward to a bigger and better Carnival for next year." The bold face article that followed this was part of an article by Louis Eddy.

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Rutherford Prize Open to Students

Candidates may now be nominated for the J. M. Rutherford Memorial Prize. The prize, of \$100, is offered annually for some original work or study undertaken by a McGill student, on his own initiative and preferably outside the regular work for his or her degree.

Nominations may be made by any member of the staff, or candidates may apply in writing directly to the registrar, submitting evidence of their qualifications. Applications or nominations must reach the registrar not later than April 1st. The award will be made by the University Scholarship Committee.



Player's Please

CANADA'S LEADING CIGARETTE

The Defence Research Board Requires Scientists and Engineers for Full Time and Seasonal Employment

FULL-TIME EMPLOYMENT

Initial Salaries
\$3,250.00 to \$4,600.00 for graduates without experience, depending on academic qualifications. Liberal additional salary allowance will be made for appropriate experience.

Positions Available
Positions at bachelor, master, and doctorate levels are available in the majority of the fields of specialization and at the following locations: Halifax, N.S.; Valcartier, P.Q.; Ottawa, Kingston, and Toronto, Ont.; Fort Churchill, Manitoba; Suffield, Alberta; and Esquimalt, B.C.

Working Conditions and Employee Benefits
Modern, well-equipped laboratories provide excellent facilities and working conditions for the individual scientist. A five-day week is in effect in the majority of cases. Superannuation and medical and hospital insurance benefits are available. Liberal provision for vacation and sick leave. Annual salary increment plan in effect. Excellent opportunities for advancement for researchers of proven ability.

Excellent opportunities are presented for keeping abreast of latest developments and for broadening knowledge and experience through contact with leading scientists in Canada, the United Kingdom, and in the United States, and through participation in programs involving joint activity.

SEASONAL EMPLOYMENT (15 April-30 September)

Applications for seasonal employment are invited from graduate students and from undergraduates who are enrolled in the third year of their respective courses.

Salaries
Approximately \$200.00 to \$300.00 per month, depending on academic qualifications.

Transportation Costs
The Board will reimburse seasonal employees for the cost of rail transportation in excess of \$30.00 from the University to the place of employment and return, providing the employee serves for a period of three consecutive months during the university vacation period.

Places of Employment
Halifax, N.S.; Valcartier, P.Q.; Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto, Ont.; Fort Churchill, Manitoba; Suffield, Alberta; Esquimalt, B.C.

Positions Available
Requirements exist in the majority of the scientific and engineering fields and in medicine and psychology.

APPLICATIONS
Application forms, which may be obtained from the University Placement Officer, should be forwarded to:—

The Director of Research Personnel,
Defence Research Board,
"A" Building,
Department of National Defence,
Ottawa.

To ensure consideration, applications for Seasonal Employment must be received by the 23rd of February, 1952.

Our Code—p. 1

French mentality.

New Trends

Royal Ordinances, orders issued from the Sovereign Council, brought new trends corresponding to new needs in this country. After the Treaty of Paris in 1763 a British influence was felt in Private Law and especially in Commercial Law.

There arose the need to reduce the complexity of the law arising from its varied sources and to classify the principles and institutions then existing. The commissioners proceeded to codify the then existing law as practiced in what later became the Province of Quebec.

It was not a question of creating a new Code, but rather of adapting the Civil Laws and principles which were of a general and permanent character. From the basis of the Code, if the codifiers in charge of such a task appeared to be inspired with Napoleon's Code in its pattern they made sure to stress that they intended to make a Code composed of "our own laws."

COMPROMISE

This observation at first seems of no importance. It is, however, the keystone for the technique of the judicial interpretation of the Quebec Code. The Quebec codification is not to be assimilated to the French one which was indeed a compromise between the old Roman and customary laws enforced in the Mother Country and the impact which the French Revolution had on certain specific legal institutions, so that the Quebec Code has not created any new laws nor infused any new spirit in the field of property and civil rights.

We might contend that up to a certain degree this Quebec codification, contrary to that of the French one, has a certain continuity in its character which gives

it similarity, with reservations, to the English common law. There is no link between Past and Present with experience it is easy to understand that even in the XII Century the old French customary law now codified could have had a large influence on the technical interpretation of the Quebec Civil Code.

Football—p. 1

with them. Further, while the Rules are apparently meant to be construed as complete and exhaustive upon the matters with which they deal, the courts are not limited to the Rules; no endeavour has been made to prescribe a uniform practice as to certain matters of detail and the individual courts are left free to regulate them, either by local Rules or by usage.

Will our law-makers take advantage of the excellent example afforded by the United States Rules?

A new draft Code—also the work of several years—has been prepared and recently completed by a Commission appointed by Ottawa. Especially if the Commissioners have not given due attention to the American Rules, our Canadian legislators would be prudent, when the new draft is introduced as a Bill at the next session of Parliament which opens on February 28th,—to consider the advisability of including therein such portion of those Rules as might be calculated to add to the long overdue improvements which it is anticipated the new Code will contain.

Liberal Arts—p. 1

the matter or not and finally it must select the content of and arrange the curriculum so as to achieve these objectives and enable the student to get the feel of law

and understand the way it operates. The task of planning a curriculum is not so much determining what is to be included, but rather of what can be left out. A first year curriculum will inevitably contain the basic private law courses, persons, property, obligations, legal history and an elementary course on legal science and method. This latter course will also deal with public law concepts. Public law and civil procedure may also begin at this stage.

Although opinions on this point differ, much is to be said for completing civil law in second year and including at this stage a general course in commercial law following along the lines of the Bar regulations. Civil procedure should begin in order that students may have an understanding of the way courts in which rights are enforced. The attention of the student at this stage should be directed to the broader aspects of judicial remedies, their nature and their relation to substantive law other than to the detailed rules of the local jurisdiction. The approach should be scientific and comparative rather than technical and local. Constitutional law might well be completed in this year laying the frame-work within which administrative and industrial law function.

In the third year procedure should be completed in the same general spirit but with more emphasis on a critical appraisal of our own system, administrative and industrial law dealt with, as well as special fields in commercial law such as business organization and finance, insurance and negotiable instruments. At this stage the principle of options should be introduced in order that a student may have the opportunity of doing intensive work in a field of his choice. Here too subjects such as comparative law, conflict of laws, public international law should be taken.

Law Students Fear Rising Unemployment

Drastic Security Steps Rumored

Thaddeus Q. Trott originator of the "Trott Poll" which he described as a "Slow Gallup," has just completed a survey of attitudes of students in the faculty of law. A summary of the results has been released exclusively to the McGill Daily Writ and to the B.U. R.P. wire service.

A predominating feeling of fear was expressed by the majority of the students canvassed. A typical opinion was that of George C. Crowbar, suspected of being an active member of the Anarchist Club, who expressed his opinion as follows: "I have been attending this university for nigh onto seven years and under the current regime

LEGAL NOTICE

Be it known, from this date forward students of the law faculty will no longer be liable for any debts contracted.

Sworn before me this day.
HONEST HARRY.

CLASSIFIED ADS

For Sale: Rubber hose; slightly used; leaves no marks.
For Sale: Length of hemp; strong, slightly used; some knots. Cheap.
For Sale: Barbotte tables. Used: Easily convertible into pool tables—and back again later!

CASES ON TAP

Dow v. Black Horse.
Kingsbeer v. Bradings.

THANKS

To those who contributed to this issue by their writing, suggestions, or absence. Thanks to the unknown who suggested as our slogan "Remember the Commerce Daily." Thanks to Dave Wood, Ernie Javet, Nat Liebman.
J. S.

NOTICE

The I. B. Rodie who is listed in the student directory as a law student is not the same I. B. Rodie who was seen studying in the law library.

NOW PLAYING

Ye Olde Court House
"Trial By Jury"
12 JURORS 12

What the reviewers say:

"Such oaths! Worse than Street-car Named Desire."
—S. Organ Growl
"You will see justice done—but good!"
—P.D.Q.

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Pulls at the heartstrings: St. Laurent
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"Deep in the Heart of Taxes"

Starring
Budget Abbott

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"There is no bar like the Canadian Bar"

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"IF YOU DO—YOU GET A WHIPPING"

A stirring succinct statement and explanation of key sections of the Criminal Code.

Reviews:

"Oh!..." Kinsey.

"I wish I had read it earlier. NO. 68756

Mourn Passing Of Late Great Student Import

By JOHN DARK
Paris Correspondent

Thé Camps Elysee lacked lustre today. The left bank flowed more slowly than usual. The feeling of gloom hung so heavy over the Chamber of Deputies that the members forgot to change the government today. Everyone knew. Henri D'Ung has passed on.

Henri D'Ung, so well known to McGill students of a few years past for his campus activities succumbed to a mysterious malady. It was fitting that he go in such a way for his movements were always clouded with an aura of the occult.

D'Ung arrived in Canada shortly after the last war and enrolled in the faculty of law. His papers showed him to be a member of the French resistance movement. Though he was born and brought up in France he stoutly resisted any efforts to learn French. In his entire career he was never heard to utter a word preferring to speak through an intermediary which I am led to believe is some kind of French microphone.

His will which was found in his pension left all his worldly goods to McGill University. Among his bequests were two volumes of poetry by Byron stolen from the Redpath Library (including three pressed leaves from the Ginkgo tree found pressed between the pages), one red and one green billiard ball swiped when Josh wasn't looking, one set of slightly loaded dice with a note recalling the "good old days of Duggan House," one copy of the Civil Code of Lower Canada which was unmarked; and his entire collection of Canadian beer bottle tops.

A s I write this sad story from my room overlooking a bottle of cognac I have just received word that Henri D'Ung's body was found floating in the Seine. Clutched in his hand was a tattered and months old copy of the McGill Daily announcing the sad news that the McGill football team had lost again. With it was a note saying "C'est Finny (Henri still remembered Mr. Fletcher) I met a man from Varsity. C'est tout. C'est tout much to bear. Au revoir (or perhaps it was "au riviere").

Execution

The entire Law Issue was executed after conception by Art Bronstein, Al Doyle, Jim Robb, and Jack Shayne aided and abetted by the regular staff.

For the Sake
of your
Constitution

Don't Miss

Canada's Biggest Act

"TOP
B.A.N.A.A."

Notice

Attention all first year Law Students

All performances of
"Gaius and Dolus"
have been sold out

Watch for another issue of this paper for the new subscription rates. They will not exceed one buck (land).

Future lawyers face problems . . .



Pictured above are a group of sober minded law students deeply engrossed in a lecture. The above group is typical of the serious attitude of the students toward their studies. It was however admitted that the student in the foreground is somewhat backward, but as he intends to be a notary little concern was expressed.

Boozers Protected By Ancient Law

(A learned discussion by Lush-well Bacardi, Q.(L.)C.

"Tavern-keepers, or others, selling to persons other than travellers, intoxicating liquors to be drunk on the spot, have no action for the recovery of the price of such liquors." (Article 1481, Civil Code.)

This important article either means what it says or it does not. Given this indisputable premise and a place to stand, I could move the earth. (Archimedes Principle.)

To treat this subject exhaustively requires us to pore over the words of the text until we become exhausted. Consequently this essay will be short. It is a well-established legal principle that every word in an act of parliament must be so interpreted as to have a meaning, even when it would clearly be better off without one.

The phrase "tavern-keepers" is unfortunately quite straightforward. It means "keepers of a tavern." Since the word "tavern" is in the singular, a keeper who had several taverns would obviously be excluded from its scope. Nevertheless, it is quite possible that the courts, with their traditional contempt for written law, would construe the text so liberally as to include even this class of person.

Such an interpretation, however, would be inappropriate, since the phrase "or others" includes both them and other others. In fact it includes just about anything. It is the sort of phrase that if it were a clause would be called a residuary clause, and no more need be said

Puck Passers Play Putrid As Pole Pleasing

By LOUD McGOON

Last night a not so enthusiastic audience witnessed a regularly scheduled game of the Supreme Hockey Circuit. Quebec Putatives and Hot Air Corporation battled to a 0-0 tie after the 60 minutes of legal delay had expired. Since no one had been paid more than \$100.00 to throw the game, the decision was not subject to appeal. The brand of hockey was even less appealing.

The game opened with a few opening remarks from the bench. This was followed by some cross-examining as the familiar background of Morris "The Piff" Itchard! The referee then handed the questioner a suspended sentence. He was suspended for three games.

TOOK FACE-OFF

At the face-off, Bastos of the Putatives took the puck and headed down the ice. His pass was stopped in transit by Haeme of the Hot Air Sextet. Bastos' attempt to revitalize the rubber was of no avail. Haeme retained his right of retention until he was boarded. The boarding was ruled contrary to the rental regulations and "Killer" McGurk was tossed out of the rink. The Putatives announced they were playing the game under protest as the rule was "no evictions from any building until spring."

Boom-Boom Guffrean had his sweater ripped in the dying minutes of the game. He claimed his pants were useless without the sweater which completed his ensemble and as the costs of a suit are privileged under Quebec law he concluded that the defence-man be condemned to pay by preference. The matter was taken under advisement. As no other sweater was available, Boom-Boom finished the game in forma pauperis.

There was little action in the remaining minutes of the first period except when the goal judge ruled one goal null and void as the offensive forward had exceeded his jurisdiction by entering the goal crease.

SECOND PERIOD

After a brief recess a new judge was appointed to the bench behind the goal, the second period got under way. The Hot Airs were offensive the whole period. The Putatives were pretty sweaty as well. The only dangerous rush of the period was by a player newly arrived from Europe, a pole named Barber. He was stopped by a hard Czech. The former immediately protested that his stick had been grabbed and as it was essential to his livelihood he asked it be withdrawn from seizure. The indignant captain of the Putatives made several lewd gestures at his opponent for his suggestion, but with the advent of the referee the motion was withdrawn.

FINAL PERIOD

Halfway through the final canto Barber took a red hot pass outside the blue line. Crouching low to avoid the defence he rifled a shot

Professor Asks for Air School Close

By B. K. SANDPIT

Exclusive to the Daily Writ (Saturday Night can have it when we are through).

The McGill Air Law School because of its international nature provides a definite threat to the Canadian economy. This has been stated by the noted economist Benjamin Wiggins. Professor Wiggins, recently returned to Canada from Toronto, was addressing a joint meeting. The name of the joint was not immediately available.

After carefully outlining the present situation which has allowed Canada to free its dollar, the professor then went on to clarify the European situation. The true economic reasoning and careful planning behind the freeing of the exchange control he summed up as

Spies Eyes Organize

A secret vigilante committee calling itself "SPIESS" — The Society for the Prevention of Infiltration of Sneak Studiers — has been formed by a group of law students. The purpose of this group is to compile a list for publication of all law students seen studying in libraries other than Chancellor Day Hall. A spokesman for SPIESS was quoted as saying "We are tired of our fellow students telling us they are not studying while all the time they are sweating it out in Redpath Library. Sneak Studying is the lowest form of studying ever encountered."

It was pointed out in addition that the empty seats in the law building are reflecting poorly on the other students. If there were more students on these seats they wouldn't reflect.

Recent Decisions

Deagram's Distillery v. John Spewars Distillery.
Case dismissed for lack of proof.

into the nets. The cheers of the crowd died rapidly as the Putatives' goalie opposed Barber's action by an exception to the form. It was contended that as our hockey players are to provide an example to our youth they must stand upright and true.

Furthermore it was contended that whereas women in this province are notoriously incapable by virtue of the Civil Code, and whereas Barber was henpecked he was even less capable than incapable.

The clock and the audience having run out, the defenders made a motion to strike. The coach struck the referee; the captain struck the timekeeper; and this reporter struck out for the nearest beer joint.

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Give yourself that summary
appearance in the winter.

It's the suit with appeal

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Student Society Meeting Today in Ballroom

It's a Small World



... AT LEAST that is what the above photo seems to prove when members of the Cosmopolitan Club got together at one of their costume parties recently dolled up in dress of various countries. They are planning another Masquerade Ball the Saturday night. (Daily Photo by Hall-Martlet.)

Cosmo Masquerade To be Hell Friday

"There's no limit to what you wear this Friday night," said Sam Harsing, vice-president of the Cosmo Club. "Provided you don't look like yourself."

The rumors that a certain editor plans to come to this year's Masquerade Ball disguised as the Arts Building, have been found untrue. Rather, indications are that he's coming as the Redpath Museum. The Ball, which is being sponsored by the Cosmopolitan Club together with the I.S.S. Committee, is starting at 9 p.m. this Friday, in the Union Ballroom.

Music will be provided by Leo Gerwin and his band. A number of firms in Montreal have donated prizes which will be awarded for the best masks and costumes. Also a special prize will go to the winners of the traditional Waltz Contest at midnight.

Refreshments will be served free of charge. The ballroom is being transformed in a scheme of decorations, part of which is one thousand balloons.

Tickets, at 75 cents per person, have been on sale for about a week and over a hundred are left.

Duplicate Bridge Club Tonight in Union

McGill Duplicate Bridge Club will hold its regular meeting tonight at 7:30 in the Grill Room of the Union. All are invited to attend.

Dr. Cameron Speaks On Albert Schweitzer's Life

"Jesus was a man, and a man of his time," is the basis of Albert Schweitzer's theory of Christ, according to Dr. Angus Cameron. Albert Schweitzer was his topic at yesterday's meeting of the Student Christian Movement.

"The Jews were awaiting a Messiah," he said. "They were caught between empires—the Persians, the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Greeks, and the Romans. They were a subject people, but a proud people. They felt that they were the chosen race."

Jesus believed that a kingdom of God would soon be created on earth. He sent his disciples to prepare the people for the heavenly kingdom, and to expect trials and tribulation. But when the disciples returned having experienced great difficulty, and since the Kingdom hasn't yet arrived, Jesus decided that He must give His life to atone for the world's sins. Then the Kingdom of Heaven would appear on Earth, stated Dr. Cameron.

But this interpretation by Schweitzer was acceptable to neither the liberals nor the orthodox Christians. The liberals thought of a Burne-Jones Jesus; Schweitzer's was a dynamic, Michelangelo Jesus, while the Orthodox Christians thought of him as a divine Christ, the son of God. Though this doctrine can be criticized in detail, it cannot be entirely rejected. His interpretation explains more of the New Testament than any other interpretation, and adapts itself much more readily to the facts.

Albert Schweitzer was born in Alsace in 1875, and went to Strasbourg University. By the age of thirty he had three doctor's degrees. He won his Ph.D. for a paper on Kant, his Th.D. for "Historical Jesus", and Doctor of Music for his work on Bach. He was famous throughout Europe as a Bach interpreter.

Since he enjoyed his activities and his life so much, at the age of twenty-one he decided that at the age of thirty he would devote the rest of his life to public service. He was not accepted as a missionary, because he was too heretical, so he spent six years studying medicine and specializing in tropical diseases.

He decided that he wanted to work in Africa, where there was great opportunity for helping the natives. His sermons were in the simplest language, all about stories of the life of Jesus, and not at all about the various interpretations and beliefs. A very Catholic person he wrote a book on comparative religion, and held Protestant and Catholic services every Sunday in the same church.

It was noted at the end that he looked a lot like Stalin. "Perhaps he leads a double life," someone quipped.

Casting Tonight For Radio Play

The Radio Workshop is casting tonight for Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop." This program will be recorded Thursday night at 7:30. There are ten parts available, so a good turnout will enable the executive to cast appropriately. All those interested are asked to meet in the Union Salon from 12-2 p.m.

English Department To Present "Twelfth Night"

English Department will present William Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" for four performances in Moyse Hall starting Friday, Feb. 29.

First three performances will be exclusively for students. Current time will be 7:30 for these performances only. The general public will be admitted to the last performance, when curtain time will be at the conventional hour of 8:30.

The recent success of the inauguration of a weekly early-curtain "commuters' night" for a New York hit show prompted Prof. Elmer Hall, director of "Twelfth Night," to contact several local High School principals and get their reactions to the idea of an early curtain time for students. Their enthusiastic approval has resulted in the experiment here.

Professor Hall says that one-third of the tickets for the first three

General To Speak on Europe Next Week

Lt.-Gen. Mihal Tokarzewski will be guest of honour at the meeting of the Canadian Club of Montreal to be held Feb. 25, in the Windsor Hotel. His subject will be "Middle Europe Still Between East and West."

Tickets will be on sale until Feb. 23, at S. Hyman Ltd., 230 St. James St. W., and 696 St. Catherine St. W.; A. T. Chapman's, 1545 Bishop St., and Bryson's Drug Store, Peel and St. Catherine Streets.

Alberta Council Drops Plan for Student Banking

Edmonton, Alta. —(CUP)—The Students' Council of the University of Alberta have decided to shelve plans for the establishment of banking facilities for students on the campus.

The executive committee of the Students' Council began their efforts to obtain a bank on the campus last April. The University of British Columbia was contacted with regard to the operation of their bank, which, from all reports, has proven quite satisfactory. It was learned that the enrollment at UBC is 2,400 greater than at Alberta and that 400 of these are D.V.A. students.

It was also learned that the bank on the west coast campus was used by permanent residents, as it is the only bank within two miles of the university.

After meeting with little support from various banks in Edmonton, Council decided to drop the idea.

Election Thursday For Redmen Band

Executive elections in the McGill Redmen Band will be held on Thursday, announced Derek Speirs, Personnel Director.

These will be held in the band room of the Currie gymnasium at 8 o'clock. The president and vice-president of the 1952-53 executive will be elected from this year's executive.

SEC Debates "Old McGill" Position As Talks Last Into Midnight Session

Compulsory Annual Idea Squashed in SEC

The proposed motion which would increase the Student Society fees by \$3.00 and include an Annual for every student was defeated by the Students Executive Council last night.

At a meeting which lasted until after midnight, Council voted almost unanimously against the motion which had been submitted by Mr. John Dinsmore, Editor-in-Chief of Old McGill 1951-52. Dinsmore appeared before the Council earlier in the evening to defend the motion.

The motion by the Council stated that, "whereas the Students Executive Council respects the right of the individual student to

buy or not to buy an Old McGill, be it resolved that the SEC is not in favor of the motion to be presented at the Students Society meeting of Feb. 22, by John Dinsmore, Editor-in-Chief, Old McGill, to increase the Student Society fees by \$3 in order to provide an annual for every student on the campus."

During the evening the Council also passed the budgets of \$1400 and \$600 for the Students Society Banquet and for the purchase of awards to be presented to SEC award winners.

Council also: Approved an addition of \$200 to the Daily budget for the purchase of additional photographic equipment. Approved an additional \$200 for capital expenditures of the Union. Mel Rothman, Chairman of the McGill ISS campaign appeared before Council to propose a motion that ISS be allowed to hold campaigns separate from Combined Chrities. At press time, 12:30 a.m. this motion was still under debate by Council.

Founders Day Is Marked at Mac

Macdonald College, Que.—(Special)—Yesterday was founder's day at McGill's Macdonald College marking the 121st anniversary of the birth of Sir William C. Macdonald, greatest benefactor of the University and the man who made possible the existence of the College.

All lectures were cancelled at the College for the occasion; a Founder's Day banquet was staged and was followed by a concert last night.

Ceremonies were delayed over a week this year due to the cancellation of University activities at the time of the death of the late King.

EIC Hold Student Night on Thursday

The Engineering Institute of Canada Junior Section of the Montreal Branch will hold their annual students' night, Feb. 21.

Papers written by students will be presented and senior engineers will act as judges — Leopold Nadeau, J. H. Budden, and W. H. Moore.

Chairman for the night will be Pierre Brousseau, the Ecole Polytechnique.

McGill Debating Team Wins Over University of Toronto

Debate Maintains Egypt Desires Peace Says U.S. Most Capable To Lead Free World

"Resolved that the United States send a task force to the Suez" was the topic of the first debate in the competition for the first year Arts and Science Debating Shield, which was held yesterday in the Union clubroom.

Blema Solomon and Danny Usher spoke on the affirmative side of the question. They stated that Egypt was incapable of administering such a vital international area, because she lacks the necessary military and political strength, and international control is necessary in such a strategic area.

Sydney Sederoff and Yvonne Goldstein, winners of the debate, upheld the negative side of the question. They stated that Egypt was willing to settle any differences in a peaceful manner and that armed force was not conducive to peaceful settlement. That "Americans in Egypt would be foreigners in a foreign land dealing with matters foreign to them."

Locals Get Drunk Quietly Dawson City a Sleepy Old Town Says Franklin Society Speaker

Dawson City, Yukon Territories, as it was well-known for its dance-hall girls in days gone by.

Things become more exciting when the weary miners from the surrounding gold country come into town to spend their hard-earned wealth. But still the striking feature of this city is the ability of the local inhabitants to get drunk quietly in the Old Chesterfield Hotel.

Mr. Campbell's talk was accompanied by the showing of multi-colored slides depicting Dawson and the surrounding territory. He also gave a Geological history of the landscape.

The Franklin Society, a growing campus organization under the presidency of George Mannard, Esq., holds its monthly meeting under the auspices of the Arctic Institute. The society was named after one of the more famous arctic explorers.

Jacques Tetrault Message to Students

SEC President Jacques Tetrault said today in his message to the students:

"The issue at stake in today's meeting of the Students' Society should be of great interest to all McGill students."

"The Annual Managing Board is proposing a motion which in effect will put the McGill Annual on the same basis as the McGill Daily, by making it a part of the Students' Society fees, which would thereby be increased from \$15 to \$18."

"This motion requires that the Students' Society Constitution be amended and in order that all viewpoints be expressed, a strong turnout of students is essential."

Two Motions for Proposal At Today's Meeting

A motion to incorporate the subscription rate of Old McGill into the annual Students Society fee and a motion to oppose the City of Montreal's proposed plan for a mountain highway to the Chatelet will be brought up at a Students meeting today.

These will be decided upon at the Students Society meeting to be held today at 1 p.m. in the Union Ballroom. The meeting will be chaired by Jacques Tetrault, President of the Students' Society and Chairman of the Students' Executive Council.

IMPORTANT MEETING

"This meeting will be a very important one and I urge all students to be present to voice their opinions on the matters to be discussed to-

day," said Tetrault.

The first motion on the agenda will be brought forth by John Dinsmore, Editor in Chief of Old McGill, at the request of the Annual Board who wish to incorporate the subscription rates of Old McGill into the annual Students Society fee. If the motion is approved it will mean that every student at McGill will receive a copy of Old McGill.

The motion will read as follows:

Be it Resolved that: the amount of \$3.00 be added to the present students society fee of \$15.00, thereby eliminating the debt incurred to the student body at large, doing away with the added \$2.50 charge made to graduating students, and automatically providing every student on the campus with a volume.

The second motion to be brought up at the meeting today concerns proposed mountain highway to the Mountain Chatelet that the City of Montreal plans to build. This motion which will be brought up by Allan Aitken B.A.III. reads as follows:

Now therefore be it resolved that the Society of McGill University opposes and strongly protests the building of an automobile roadway from the proposed vehicular highway on the present tramway right-of-way to the mountain Chatelet as well as the construction of a parking area adjacent to the Chatelet.

And urges the City of Montreal to abandon all plans for such purposes.

Jewish Nationalism Is Zionists' Topic

The McGill-Sir George Student Zionists will hold their weekly supper meeting Wednesday at 3460 Stanley street.

Mr. Thomas Hecht will speak on Jewish Nationalism. Mr. Hecht is a post-graduate student of McGill making his M.A. thesis on that subject.

All members are invited to attend and bring their friends; supper is at 6.30, the price is 38 cents.

Drilling for Oil?



Students are drilling for oil with enthusiasm to have their teeth examined by one of the Dental students. Since the students are not paid for the job we're wondering what the dental student expects to get out of his work... unless he is an ardent tooth collector. (Daily Photo by Don Allen-Martlet.)

Dental Undergraduates Gain Clinic Experience

How did your dentist acquire year with the dentists responsible that "drill-side manner?" Where did he learn to say Now this isn't going to hurt a bit? with an unconvincing if professional air.

Admission to the Faculty of Dentistry requires the completion of two or three years undergraduate work (B.A. or B.Sc.) but the majority of those in the course have previously obtained a bachelor's degree.

Working with patients at the clinic allows supervised development of skills in undergraduate years. A large proportion of the patients are children but all age groups are well represented and the student is confronted with all types of work.

By the time he receives his degree, undergraduate lectures and practical training have well equipped McGill's student dentist for the day he first hangs up a shingle, smiles professionally and asks "Who's next?" from the doorway of an antiseptic office.

Quite similar studies are undertaken by dental and medical students in the first two years of their respected courses. The two groups attend lectures together in the first

World Events

London: NATO's Executive Board said yesterday that West Germany could contribute almost three billion dollars to the free world defense in the coming year.

Chatham Mass: Twenty-one survivors of a split-in-two tanker were removed by raft and breeches buoy late yesterday, 13 others remained behind.

Munsan: Communist insistence on including Russia as one of six neutral countries to supervise a Korean armistice today appeared to be building up into a major obstacle to truce negotiations.

Robillard's Redmen Set for Les Carabins Tonight

Merling Trails Pataky In Point Scoring Race

By LEN WISSE

With undefeated Western cur-
rently setting the pace in the In-
tercollegiate basketball league, it is
only fitting that a member of the
Mustangs should lead the individ-
ual scorers. Such is the case.

Rookie sensation Bill Pataky, 5'8",
180 pound Windsor product, vaulted
to the top of the heap from the
eighth place over the weekend as
he scored a total of 28 points in
games against the Redmen and
Queen's. The Mustangs moved
four points ahead of the pack with
a 77-58 victory over the Gaels at
Kingston on Monday night.

Pataky, one of the shortest men
in the league, but possessed of a
speed to burn, a tricky shift and a
dearly one handed shot, now has a
total of 58 points in four games,
three more than lanky Redmen
center Sheldon Merling. Merling
scored eight points against the
Mustangs on Saturday.

Don Griffin, Queen's sharpshooter,
had a 13 point evening against
the league leaders, and thus boost-
ed his total to 51 and third place.

Toronto strongboy Lou Lukenda,
whom Pataky has replaced as
scoring leader, was idle over the
weekend but nevertheless managed
to hold on to fourth place with his
48-point total. He has a game in
hand over the top trio.

Mustang smoothie, Glen Pettinger,
had a big weekend as he hit for a
total of 31 points in the two week-
end encounters. This moves him
into fourth place, tied with Gael
rookie Bob Purcell who collected
nine markers against the league

Indian Hoopsters Prepare For Return

Things are humming once more
on the local intermediate basket-
ball scene after an enforced layoff
of more than two weeks.

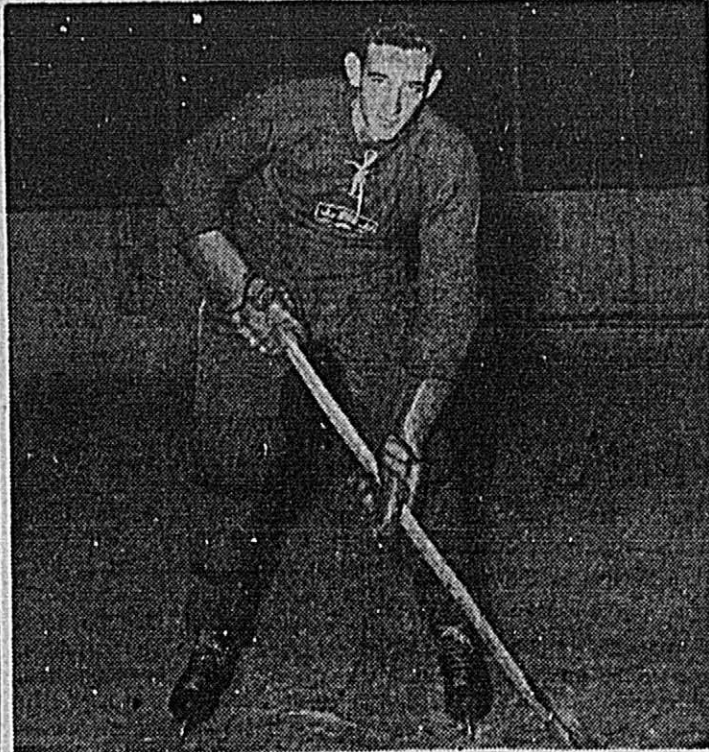
During the course of that time,
three of the Indian's scheduled
games were postponed but plans are
underway to reschedule them. The
battle with the University of
Montreal Carabins that was to have
taken place on Feb. 9 has tenta-
tively been reset for this Friday.

This gives the inters a busy
weekend since they meet the Carle-
ton Ravens the following evening
at the Currie Gym as well in the
opener of an intercollegiate double-
header. The Redmen face Queen's
in the after piece.

Both these encounters are of
utmost importance to the Indians
and any little aspirations they may
entertain. They have already lost
one game but victories over both
these powerful crews, the former of
which has posted six consecutive
triumphs this year, would put them
back in the thick of the fight once
more.

With this object in mind, coach
Smiley Wilson has decided to
revamp his attack in coming games.
He has adopted the style of play
of the Redmen with the emphasis
on patterned play as well as the
fast break.

Defensively, the Indians will
rely on the conventional man-to-
man defense with the zone defense
thrown in for occasional good
measure. One of these occasions
is expected to arise in the Carabin
contest. It is by use of this tech-
nique that Wilson hopes to throttle
sharpshooting Jean Picard.



BILLY (THE KID) DUKE, who pivots Whitley Schutz and Pete McElheron on one of Rocky Robillard's attacking units, is hopeful of having a big night at Les Carabins' expense when McGill tackles U. of M. at Verdun Auditorium tonight.

Verdun Auditorium Is Scene of Battle

By BOB BORNSTEIN

Physicians often recommend rest
as a cure for numerous ailments.
This thought may prove comforting
to Redmentor Rocky (The Rock)
Robillard, as he preps his boys
for tonight's engagement at Verdun
Auditorium against the fast-skating
University of Montreal Carabins.

The Rock has an ailment on his
hands. And that is the inability of
his Redmen to hit the win column
in intercollegiate warfare since the
opening game of the season.

McGill has been idle for three
weeks now, so maybe the rest
cure will work here. Certainly
something better work out for
the Redmen or Rocky will be-
come a prize experiment for
psychosomatic medicine.

Laval University has moved into
first place in the Union standings
by virtue of their 5-4 victory over
Toronto Monday night at Varsity
Arena. Last Saturday, playing on
the same Varsity rink, the Blues
stopped Laval 5-4 to move into
contention, but Monday's reversal
of form may prove a death blow to
Varsity's title hopes.

Laval leads the league with 12
points, followed by U of M with 11.
Toronto is third with eight and
the Redmen are last, having only
three points. However, the Quebec
City crew has only one game left.
Les Carabins and Toronto have
four each, while McGill has five to
go. So it looks like the Carabins
have the inside track on the cham-
pionship road.

Engineers Take Puck Crown

Sandzelius Leads Mates to 6-0 Blanking

By SOL TOLCHINSKY

An old maxim has it that for
every bit of sunshine, a little rain
must fall. The Phys. Ed. hockey
teams, who have been basking in
Old Sol to the extent of monopoly,
last night bumped into some stormy
weather wearing the foliage of the
fighting Engineers.

The Phys. Eds, whose hockey
teams have won the intra-mural
hockey championships for the past
three years, found their past record
of little help to them as the En-
gineers disrespectfully toppled them
from their lofty throne with a 6-0
pastings.

blue line, picked up a loose puck
and batted it into the net.

The Phys. Ed. forward line, led
by Menard and Bell, rushed the
Engineer net-minder early in the
second period, but the Black and
Red recovered quickly. A Sand-
zelius breakaway and miss fol-
lowed by a Hunt breakaway and
miss, was proven not in vain when
Lillico scored off Goalie Reynolds
glove.

Thirty seconds later Sandzelius
scored his first goal. At the period
end the count was 3-0 for the En-
gineers. The third canto showed
the Phys. Eds. still full of spirit,
but lacking in scoring punch, in
the frame. The Engineers took over
once more. A goal by Sandzelius,
followed by another goal by San-
zelius, with a last second goal by
Rocket Blotstein put the game in
the bag.

McGill Girls Tie Mt. Royal

For the first time in Inter-city
hoop play this year, two teams bat-
tled to a final score tie, when the
McGill Reds ended up in a 33-33
deadlock with the Mount Royal
squad last Monday evening.

The Red team which is comprised
of many players who will represent
the Red and White in Kingston this
weekend in the intercollegiate bas-
ketball tournament, have lost only
two games throughout the W.O.
B.L. schedule, both of these to their
sisters, the Whites. A tilt against
the YWCA next week will round
out their inter-city competition for
the present year.

Leading 14-11 at half-time, the
Reds appeared unable to dent their
basket during the remainder of the
contest, although they dominated
the play to a great extent. More-
over, the local guards weren't click-
ing together as in their previous
games.

Mount Royal's power play during
the dying minutes of the game earn-
ed them a tie, and added another
point to their total in the league
standing.

Highest scorer of the evening was
Carrie Brodie of the Mount Royal
aggregation, while Ruth Rice, Jean
Machan netted most of McGill's
points.

Ciel de Paris." It is the deft char-
acterization and the quick alterna-
tion from comedy to tragedy, with-
out loss of psychological effective-
ness which pull "La Belle Equipe"
out of the ordinary class.

Film Society

Tonight at eight o'clock, the
McGill Film Society will present
a showing of the film "La Belle
Equipe," a French film with Eng-
lish subtitles starring Jean Gabin
and Viviane Romance. The director
is Julien Duvivier, master in the
French tradition of the artistic
combination of humanity and
poetry with brutal realism, and
well known here for such films
as "Anna Karenina" and "Sous Le

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Athenians in Ball Finals

Athenians advanced to the finals
of the intramural volleyball league
yesterday when they defeated
Architecture in straight games at
the Currie Gym.

The winners, who annexed the
crown last year, won handily by
the scores of 15-5 and 15-9. The
impressive victory established the
defending champions as heavy fa-
vorites to repeat.

Led by the Nikolaids brothers,
Jack and George and, Steve Calou-
dis among others, the winners en-
countered little difficulty in the
first game. The opposition stiffen-
ed in the second but there was no
denying the Athenians.

Kingston Site Of Women's Basketball

Many months of practices and in-
tense training culminate this week-
end when four colleges square off
against each other at Kingston in
the annual intercollegiate basket-
ball elimination tournament.

Coach Dorothy Nichol has an-
nounced that Jane Thompson, play-
ing her first year on the McGill
intercollegiate sextet, will in all
probability be in action come Fri-
day and Saturday. Jane, one of the
most promising forwards on this
year's hoop edition was a doubtful
starter until a few days ago, due
to a severe shoulder injury suffered
while skiing last week. She played
against Mount Royal on Monday
and was very effective for the Reds,
as they ended up in a deadlock with
their opponents.

Queen's Joins in Deploing Lack of Ability in English

Kingston, Ont. (CUP)—Queen's
University recently joined McGill
and Toronto in deploring the lack
of ability in the handling of En-
glish on the part of some university
students.

Last week in Ottawa, Principal
W. A. Mackintosh told the Queen's
Alumni, Ottawa branch, that there
is a lamentable deficiency in knowl-
edge of the English language
among university students. He told
the Queen's Alumni that a special
effort was being made at their
alma mater to improve this situa-
tion.

Co-Ed Mural Swim Meet at Currie Natatorium

Entries will be accepted until 7:45
this evening for any girl who is in-
terested in competing in the intra-
mural swimming event tonight at
the Currie Pool, at which time the
highest scoring faculty will be de-
clared the mural aquatic champions.

Coeds who have not yet signed
up with any faculty squad may
come up to the pool individually,
and crews will be arranged there
before the meet gets under way
at 7:45 p.m.

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BRADING'S

OLD STOCK ALE

"Bring on the
BRADING'S"

The Film Society is happy to
announce that, on February 26,
the outstanding British film "Oliver
Twist" will be presented.

INTRAMURAL

GAMES TODAY:

BOWLING—1:00 p.m.
Winner of Krens vs Com.
Winner of Saturdays Match (Feb. 16)

Fuor HOCKEY—Semi-Finals—6:30 p.m.
Court 1—Eggbeaters vs Rockheads

SINGLES SQUASH TOURNAMENT

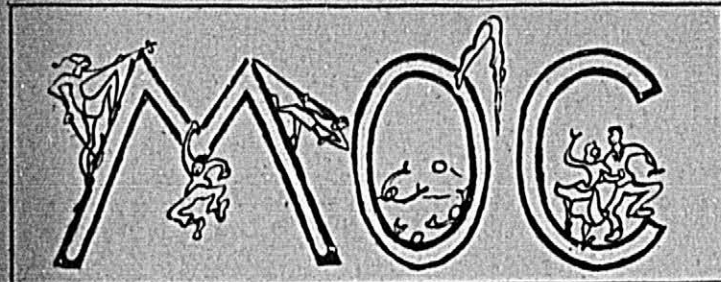
The second singles squash tournament will commence Friday,
Feb. 22nd. All Competitors are asked to sign up at the squash office.
Entries close Wednesday, Feb. 20th at 10:00 p.m. Class A & B
players are not eligible for this tournament.

STUDENTS' SOCIETY MEETING

A Meeting of the
Students' Society of McGill University
will be held in the
McGill Union Ballroom
At 1 P.M.

TODAY

R. A. Shackell,
Secretary-Treasurer.



By HAROLD BERGEN

Last week-end's mid-winter recess afforded the ski and camping fans of the MOC with some rare weather. Windswep cloudless skies and bright warm sun.

On Saturday morning, a group of winter campers skied to Paradise Valley, a mile from Shawbridge, and built themselves some snug pine lean-tos for the night. A gang of curious visitors who spent the night in warmer and more comfortable surroundings, dropped in on the campers later that night and joined the brave band in a sing-song around a roaring fire.

Papineau Cup Competitions Next Tuesday

Competitions for the Papineau Cup, emblematic of debating supremacy at McGill will take place next week. The cup is given annually to the best undergraduate speaker and is awarded on the basis of a preliminary contest and a final judging. It is offered by the McGill Debating Society.

The preliminary contest, which any student who has not already won the cup, is eligible to enter, will be held on Tuesday, Feb. 20, at 1:30 p.m. in the Clubroom of the Union. The subject for debate will appear in The Daily, on Feb. 20, the day of the competition, according to the rules of the constitution of the society. Each candidate is to present a 10-minute speech on the given subject. It may be presented in any style the speaker wishes and must definitely take the negative of the affirmative of the resolution.

The judges for the preliminary contest will be Professor C. Currie as senior judge, Boris Berber and Roland La Prairie, both Gold Cup debaters. On the basis of this preliminary contest finalists are picked to debate for the trophy. Students wishing to enter the preliminaries are asked to appear in the Union the afternoon of the contest.

The meet is one of the usual care-free events in the club's long year of slap-happy affairs and Hacker chairman Dave Usher has emphasized that a bare minimum of skiing ability is necessary to compete in the race.

The race will be held on the Big Hill in Shawbridge Sunday afternoon and club pro Gordie Rowe will set the course. Entries are being taken at the gym with fee of 25 cents per entry and post entries will be taken Sunday.

We add a reminder that reservations must be made in advance if you plan to stay overnight at the House. These reservations can be made with George at the Tuck Shop. An extra 25 cents per night will be collected if reservations are not made.

This Sunday is also the date of the annual Hackers Race. This ski competition is open to all MOCers who are not classified by the Laurentian Zone committee. The race is divided into sections for beginners and more advanced skiers. Members who have been skiing for over two years must compete in the advanced section.

The Provincial Transport buses leaving Dorchester terminal at 8:20 arrive in Shawbridge seven minutes before the train.

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Worn Themes and Literary Styles

It was most gratifying to see that D. G. Jones, McGill's poet laureate, agrees with my assessment of this year's Forge. As he pointed out in a recent short article in the Daily, there is nothing more regrettable in young writing than that "bathetic, egocentric lachrymosity" which is apt to result from a slavish copying of worn themes and literary styles. It is for this reason that a very wide-spread habit of imitating the writings of T. S. Eliot is so deplorable. Thomas Eliot is admittedly one of the greatest poets and critics of this country; a witness

to his wide influence is the watered-down effusions of his many blind imitators inferior in skill and thought. Nor is Eliot the only writer so abused. As Mr. Jones points out, Forge-1952 succeeds best in those numerous pieces which are based on the personal experience of the contributors. I should like to add that these same pieces are the ones which are simple but skilled, well constructed but natural. It speaks very well for the editorial board that "Dingle Bay" was judged best of the poetry selections. Michael

Ballantyne strains after no awesome effects, no world-shattering truths; instead, he writes a poem. In short, the contributions which attain the greatest success are those in which the writers do not strive to ape authors better than themselves but rather to develop a style and themes of their own. No really good author has ever been a pale imitation of someone else. It would be interesting to see what could develop in writing at McGill should more people abandon that—to use Prof. Phelps' happy phrase—"cerebral paper-chase a la Eliot."

Marianne Macdonald (B.A.2)

Letters to The Editor

Far East Policy Questioned

Dear Sir:

Insofar as the members of the International Relations Club have examined the problems of the Far East with greater energy than I have myself, I bow to their judgement. However, there do seem to me to be in the Orient 1 policy laid down for the Western Powers, several dangerous generalizations and several more specific suggestions which it would in any case be impossible to carry out.

In the Kashmir dispute, for example, they urge, failing any settlement between the parties themselves, and at the outbreak of a war, United Nations action. They do not say on which side the U.N. should take up arms, so I presume they intend that the U.N. troops try to drive both India and Pakistan out of Kashmir. The fact that this is not possible, with Kashmir surrounded on all sides by India

Pakistan, Tibet, and Afghanistan, does not appear to trouble him.

When moving to the question of Malaya, our friends arrive at the astonishing conclusion that a panacea is to be found in Dominion Status. Dominion status followed—or even preceded—by free elections at a time when these are out of the question! Can any of us suppose, even of the first elections were protected and kept free by the presence of large British forces, that the second election would be free? Terrorism in Malaya is now at a peak. It is madness to combat it with a policy of falter. Dominion status is an aim we all would wish to see achieved. But do not let us confuse it with a patent medicine.

Broadly the same criticisms can be levelled against the policies I.R.C. advocates for Indo-China. The Formosan problem is, it

would seem, to be settled by a vote. In itself, the vote is an excellent idea. But still—it favored the continued rule of the Nationalist Government, and the 7th Fleet were, under these circumstances, withdrawn from its protection, which of us can dare to hope that the Mao-Tse-Tung regime would renounce its plans for the control of Formosa? I submit therefore that the retention of some naval units would be not only a necessity but also a moral obligation.

After this volley of criticism I am glad to be able to offer my praise for the solutions laid down by the I.R.C. with regard to China, Korea, Japan, and Burma, and to say that even if I do believe that their solutions to other problems erred, they did so in the right direction—that of liberalism rather than repression.

Yours faithfully,
P. Michael Wilson.

Student Forum

Mountain Thoroughfare and The Chalet

Towards the end of last year the Montreal City Council announced that it had passed a bill authorizing the construction of a roadway over Mount Royal. This thoroughfare, to follow roughly the route of the present tramway line over the mountain, is to be accompanied by a spur-road to the Chalet, and a parking area situated behind the Chalet.

To the first of these proposals there can be no objection. Total-

ly apart from whatever value it may have in helping to relieve traffic conditions, the highway, (together with a parking-lot in a more suitable location), will provide a means of easy access to the mountain, and thereby induce many more citizens to take a fuller advantage of this exceptional asset.

No such claims can be made for the road to the Chalet. At best

it will increase the revenue of the restaurant and make it possible for cripples to attend the summer concerts.

At the Students' Society meeting on Wednesday I intend to floor a resolution urging the City to abandon all plans for such a road, and I am convinced that as intelligent citizens you will realize that the resolution is worthy of your support.

ALLAN O. AITKEN, B.A. III

P.C. Government Elected For Toronto Mock Parl't.

By MARY DRAPER
(Canadian Uni. Press Staff Writer)

Toronto, Ont. — (CUP) — For the first time this year, the University of Toronto recently held an election for the government of its forthcoming mock parliament. The party to be government is not chosen by a rotation system, as at McGill, but by means of a mock election in which the students are asked to decide.

In this election the Progressive Conservative party was elected by a plurality, with 36 seats to the Liberals 23 and CCF 22. The Labour Progressive Party got 9. The system used was to give each student a ballot with the question "Which of the following parties do you wish to form the government in the coming Mock Parliament?" and followed by the four parties listed in order. The student was to mark the one of his choice. Balloting was held in all the colleges comprising the University of Toronto.

There were two Independent seats allowed by the Mock Parliament committee on the grounds of the number of Independent votes registered in the election. In addition several amusing ballots were discovered, one for the Bloc Populaires, one for the Dixiecrats, and one for Joe Stalin.

The bill to be debated at the Mock Parliament on January 10th, has not yet been definitely decided. The leader of the Government party has outlined suggested bills, one of which must be accepted by the Speaker of the House before it can be used. They are: (1) to introduce comprehensive social security; (2) to establish a government grants board for universities and increase bursaries to universities; and (3) to amend the Liquor Control Act of Ontario.

At the beginning of the parliament, a motion regarding Independent members will be introduced:

"Moved that the Independents be entitled to one representative on the Mock Parliament Committee and two seats in the Legislature during the present session; and that the Independent members proposed to the Mock Parliament Committee by their spokesmen must be accepted by four-fifths of the committee."

The bill will be introduced by David Fry, leader of the Government, will be debated on by him for five minutes, and will be seconded by George Bridgen, Independent spokesman, who may occupy one of the Independent seats in this Parliament. The two to represent the Independents in this Parliament will be chosen at a meeting of the Parliament committee, on January 8, from those who indicate interest in it.

Tickets on Sale For Post-grad Banquet, Dance

Friday, February 22, is the date set for the annual post-graduate banquet. Open to all McGill's post-grads and their guests, the evening will start with a cocktail party in the Union lounge at 6:30, to be followed by dinner in the dining room. Dancing will complete the evening's program.

Tickets for the banquet, priced at \$1.25 per person, must be obtained by Monday, February 18th. They are available from Jim Murdoch, Pulp and Paper Research Institute; Pat Whitman, Library School; Zeke Redkavitch, Chemistry; Nancy Tyler, Botany; Doris Watson, Graduate Nurses; Al Johnson, Radiation Lab; Rafael Izquierdo, Economics; Irene Giorloff, Geography. Room 30, Arts; Chuck Ravaris, Physiology; Pat Giberson,

School of Social Work; Howie Hogan, Geology; Tony Matuzko, Chemistry; and Norman Drummond, phone LA 3501 or CL 1326 evenings.

Nominations Due For Executive of Debating Union

Six positions on the executive of the McGill Debating Union will be contested next week. Nominations for the posts are due on or before Friday, February 22 at 4 p.m. Positions open are those of President, Men's Vice President, Women's Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, and Junior Treasurer.

Nominations, signed by at least ten members of the Students' Society, and signed by the nominee, must be handed to Ralph Shackell, Secretary of the Students' Society, by Feb. 22, and the elections will be held on February 28th. Elections will be held in the form of an open meeting in the ballroom of the Union, at which time the candidates will present their platform and secret ballot voting will be conducted.

Collegiate Debate Opens Thursday

The first round of the Inter-University Debating League debates will take place this Thursday here and at Loyola. The topic is "Resolved that in the English speaking countries the struggle for individual liberty is being lost at home."

The McGill home team, David Dohan and Irwin Glisserman, will uphold the affirmative of the resolution. Leo Kolber and Dan Morris will take the negative at Loyola.

In accordance with the rules of I.U.D.L., the debates will be judged by a panel of three judges. Finals will take place later this month in Western Canada.

Ladies in Law—p. 1

As a principle in our law — the judge will try to arrive at a decision which is as fair as possible. The male lawyer is liable to forget these things. The woman lawyer, ever conscious of the personal factor, does not.

It is not the idea that women are in competition with men in the legal profession but rather a matter of working hand in hand. Women are a supplement to the thinking and approach to a problem of a man. A comparison may be made to a choir composed only of masculine voices. The harmony is deeper and richer when combined with feminine voices. So too in law the masculine approach combined with the feminine approach equals perfection.

Women are also a desirable added asset in the field of law because of the humanizing element which by their very presence they bring with them. A woman's approach to a legal problem is more personal than that of a man. This does not mean that she cannot think objectively. She can. However, she does not thus limit her thinking.

In this respect, not only is it a help to her client, who senses this personal interest, and is more likely to disclose the facts of the case with greater ease but this personal approach has also a valuable effect. For example, like her brother in law, the woman lawyer is aware of the fact that the judge is a man versed in legal maxims. She also knows, however, that he is in addition a man subject to ordinary human emotions. She knows that a witness's general demeanor and deportment influence him in arriving at a decision as to whether that witness is, or is not to be believed. She knows that whilst, formally, he cannot decide a case according to law equity — for equity is not admitted

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Fourth Year—p. 1

by other law schools both in Canada and elsewhere. Sir Percy H. Winfield LL.D., internationally known legal authority of Cambridge University, wrote to me on December 22nd, 1950 stating that "the arrangement for your Fourth Year students is an admirable plan for legal education." Professor John Cobb Cooper, Director of McGill's recently established Institute of International Air Law, who has had a wide experience as a practising attorney in the United States, has shown considerable interest in the plan, and has expressed the opinion that it affords an excellent practical approach in fitting the young lawyer for his arduous duties in the legal profession.

While the addition of a year to any university course necessarily involves some hardship, I am satisfied that in this instance it will prove to be a sound investment, and that students graduating under the new system should be worth more in every sense of the word than those who preceded them.

'Mardi Gras' Fete By West Indians For Next Tuesday

On Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 26, the West Indian Society will be in fete. On this Mardi Gras at 8:30 p.m. the Union Ball room promises to throw off its drabness for the colour of the gay costumes and decorations and its quiet for the rhythmic inventive calypsoes and the laughter of the dancers.

For an evening the Union will be Trinidad at Carnival — costumed bands, representing aspects of life in the islands, as well as any popular or unpopular groups will parade to the music of "steel bands" with their unusual but melodic instruments the "ping-pong" the "bass kettle" and the "Boom."



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